

The Easiest

INTRODUCTION

T O

Dr. Lowth's English Grammar,

D E S I G N E D

For the Use of Children under
Ten Years of Age,

To lead them into a clear Knowledge
of the First Principles of the
English Language.

By the Rev. JOHN ASH,
Of Pershore in Worcestershire.

W I T H A N

A P P E N D I X,

C O N T A I N I N G,

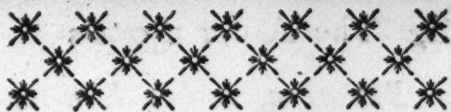
- I. Some Short Observations on the various Sounds of the Vowels.
- II. Easy Parsing Exercises on the English Language.
- III. A Select Collection of Books for Boys and Girls, to shorten the Path to Knowledge.
- IV. Select Lessons to instil just Sentiments of Virtue.

L O N D O N,

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T H E
A U T H O R's
P R E F A C E.

***T**HE Importance of an English Education is now pretty well understood; and it is generally acknowledged, that, not only for Ladies, but for young Gentlemen designed merely for Trade, an intimate Acquaintance with the Proprieties, and Beauties of the English Tongue, would be a very desirable, and necessary Attainment; far preferable to the Smattering of the more learned Languages.*

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But then, it has been supposed, even by Men of Learning, that the English Tongue is too vague, and untractable to be reduc'd to any certain Standard, or Rules of Construction; and that a competent Knowledge of it cannot be attained without an Acquaintance with the Latin.

For my Part, I hope, these Gentlemen are mistaken, because this would be an invincible Obstacle to the Progress of an English Education.

*This vulgar Error, for so I beg leave to call it, might perhaps arise from a too partial Fondness for the Latin, in which, about two Centuries ago, we had the Service of the
Church,*

P R E F A C E. v

Church, the Translation of the Bible, and most other Books, few, of any Value, being then extant in our Mother Tongue.

But now the Case is happily altered. Nor do I think the Error above-mentioned would have been so long indulged under the blessings of the Reformation, had it not been for the many fruitless Attempts which have been made, to fix the Grammatical Construction of the English Tongue.

Many Gentlemen, who have wrote on this Subject, have too inconsiderately adopted various Distinctions of the learned Languages, which have no Existence in our own: Many, on the other hand, convinced of this

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Impropriety, have been too brief, at least, too general in their Definitions, and Rules, running into the quite opposite extreme: And all of them, I think, have too much neglected the Peculiarities of the Language on which they wrote.

These Considerations have induced me to suffer the following little Manual to appear, amongst my Friends, in the Manner it now does. How far it may answer the End proposed I must leave them to determine. If it has any Merit, it must be found in Conciseness, Connection, and Application to the proper Genius of our Mother Tongue.

Adver-



Advertisement.

THE following easy Grammar was drawn up by my much esteemed and ingenious Friend the Reverend Mr. John Ash of Pershore in Worcestershire, and was originally designed for the Use of his Daughter, who was then but five Years of Age. The Design was answered, she learnt, and repeated the whole in a short Time.

A Love to the rising Generation, and a Desire to communicate the first Principles of English Grammar in a pleasing and familiar Manner, induced him to print a few Copies for the Use of his Friends who were concerned in the Education of Children.

The Editor of this new Impression, who has been engaged in the Province of instructing Youth for
near

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near eighteen Years, has pursued many Methods of teaching the first Rudiments of our own Tongue—and for six Years past has made full Trial of Mr. Ash's Grammar, upon at least sixty Scholars; and he is obliged in Justice and Gratitude to his worthy Friend to own, that nothing of this Kind has succeeded so well—it is really surprising to see how easily it is learnt, and recollected by many Children under ten Years of Age; and the Editor is certain, that if this little Book was prudently used, by Schoolmasters and Governesses of Ladies Boarding-schools, they would find their Scholars improve with greater Expedition, and be soon prepared to learn with Understanding and Pleasure, those higher and more excellent Grammars with which we are now favoured. He means Dr. Joseph Priestley's English Grammar, 12mo. which should be read and taught after this, and then a Youth should be made acquainted with the Beauties and Blemishes, the Defects and Perfections of our finest English Writers, by reading with Attention

and

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and frequent Repetition, the best Grammar * ever written in our Language, by one of the most learned and most amiable of men, Dr. Robert Lowth †.

As this Edition was printed without the Author's Knowledge or Consent, let him not be blamed, if it has not had his latest Corrections and Improvements. Be it sufficient to observe, that the Editor being in great Want of Copies, he was suspicious that if the Publication had been referred to the Author, his great Modesty and Attention to the important Duties of Life, would have occasioned too long a Delay. The Editor knows his Friend, and has a full Confidence in the Goodness of his Dispositions. He dares

* We do not mention that celebrated Book——intituled HERMES, by J. Harris, Esq; as that is above the Capacities of Youth, and can only be read by Gentlemen of the most refined Understanding, and who enter into the Nature of Grammar with a deep philosophical Spirit.

† Now Lord Bishop of St. David's.

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venture his Displeasure. It is upon the same Principle that he has presumed to add an Appendix, which contains a Praxis of an easier Nature, for younger Children, which ought indeed, in Point of Order, to have been printed next to the Grammar; but it was thought proper to keep the Parts of the original Work connected, that so there might be an easy Distinction observed between that and the Supplement.

The Library for Little Boys and Girls was added to direct some tender and valuable Parents who may possibly be at a Loss what Books to buy for their Children; and likewise to gratify some young People of an inquisitive and ingenuous Disposition, who have a keen Taste for Books, but for want of Experience often purchase Trash, which not only occasions a Loss of Time and Money, but is a sad Interruption to real Knowledge, and a wretched Perversion of the Understanding and the Heart, and lays a Foundation
for

ADVERTISEMENT.

for shameful Extravagance and Folly
in future Life.

Note. This little Collection of Books, printed in order to shorten the Path to Knowledge, will doubtless be found defective in many Articles. But the Editor was willing to recommend only those of which he had certain Knowledge. Every Person of good Sense has it in his Power to add to the Number, with respect to his own Children. One valuable little Book, which was omitted, must here be recommended. — It was written by Mr. Muller, Head Master of the Grammar-school at Hall in Saxony. It is intituled, The History of the principal Monarchies and States prior to the Christian Æra; designed as an easy and pleasing Introduction to the Study of ancient History. For the Use of Schools, 12mo.

Printed by and for T. and J. W. Pasham, G. Keith, S. Crowder, and J. Johnson and Co. 1766.

Mr. Muller has in this Book given us short and proper Extracts from
all

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all the principal Greek and Latin Historians, with References to the ancient Authors where these Passages are found.—These References at the End of each Paragraph are not so much intended for Vouchers of the several Transactions, as to exercise Youth in drawing up a more full and correct Narrative from the Authors quoted, for the Improvement both of their Judgment and Stile.—The Book itself is exceedingly well adapted to please the Mind, and prepare Youth to read with Taste and Improvement Mons. Rollin's incomparable ancient History, in 10 Vols. 8vo. and 12 Vols. 18mo. printed for Messrs. Knapton and Horsfield, in Ludgate-street.

Northampton,
June 10, 1766.

JOHN RYLAND.

Grammatical



Grammatical Institutes ;

O R,

GRAMMAR,

Adapted to the English Tongue.

I. **I**N *English* there are *ten* Kinds
of Words, or Parts of
Speech.

*Article, Noun, Adjective, Pre-
noun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Con-
junction, Preposition, and Interjec-
tion,*

B

Of

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Of an ARTICLE.

2. **A**N *Article* is a Part of Speech set before *Nouns* to fix their vague Signification ; as, *a Man, the Man ; an House, the House.* There are *three* Articles, *a, an, and the.*

Of a NOUN.

3. **A** *Noun, or Substantive, is the Nams of any Person, Place, or Thing ; as John, London, Honor, Goodness.*

4. There are *two Numbers ; the Singular, which speaks of one ; as, a Man, a Troop : And the Plural, which speaks of more than one ; as, Men, Troops.*

5. The

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5. The *Plural* is usually formed by adding *s*, to the *Singular*; as, Noun, *Nouns*; Verb, *Verbs*.

6. When the *Singular* ends in *s*, *x*, *ch*, or *sh*, the *Plural* is form'd by adding the Syllable, *es*; as, *Miss*, *Misses*; *Box*, *Boxes*; *Peach*, *Peaches*.

7. When the *Singular* ends in *f*, or *fe*, the *Plural* is form'd by changing the *f*, or *fe*, into *ves*; as, *Life*, *Lives*; *Half*, *Halves*; &c. Except *Dwarf*, *Grief*, *Hoof*, *Muff*, &c. Which take *s*, to make the *Plural*.

8. Sometimes the *Plural* is form'd by adding the Syllable, *en*;

as, *Ox, Oxen*; sometimes by *changing the Vowel*; as, *Man, Men*; and sometimes by *changing the Vowels, and Consonants*; as, *Penny, Pence*; *Mouſe, Mice*.

9. Some few Words, coming immediately from the *Hebrew*, form the Plural by adding *im*, to the ſingular; as, *Cherub, Cherubim*; *Seraph, Seraphim*. Some from the *Greek*, ending in *on*, change the *on* into *a*; as, *Phænomenon, Phænomena*. Some from the *Latin* in *us*, change the *us* into *i*; as, *Radius, Radii*; *Magus, Magi*.

10. Some Nouns have *no Plural*; as, *Wheat, &c.* others *no Singular*;

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Singular ; as, Ashes, &c. and some are the same in both Numbers ; as, Sheep, &c.

11. There are *two Genders ; the Masculine, and the Feminine.*

12. The *Masculine* denotes the *He-Kind ; as, a Man ; a Prince.*

13. The *Feminine* denotes the *She-Kind ; as, a Woman ; a Princess.*

14. Nouns signifying Things *without Life, are of no Gender ; as, a Pen ; a Table.*

15. According to the *Custom of the English Tongue, the Sun is of*

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the *Masculine* ; the *Moon*, the *Church*, *Ships*, and frequently *Countries*, especially when the Style is any thing elevated, such as *France*, *Spain*, &c. are of the *Feminine Gender*.

16. Here likewise it may be necessary to observe,

<i>Masculine</i>	<i>Feminine</i>
Abbot	Abbess
Actor	Actress
Adulterer	Adulteress
Ambassador	Ambassadress
Administrator	Administratrix
Baron	Baroness
Bachelor	Maid
Boar	Sow
Boy	Girl
	Bride.

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<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Bridegroom	Bride
Brother	Sister
Buck	Doe
Bull	Cow
Bullock	Heifer
Cock	Hen
Count	Countess
Duke	Dutchess
Dog	Bitch
Deacon	Deaconess
Drake	Duck
Electer	Electress
Executor	Executrix
Emperor	Empress
Father	Mother
Friar	Nun
Governor	Governess
Gander	Goose
Husband	Wife
	Horse

<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Horſe	Mare
Heir	Heireſs
Hunter	Huntreſs
Jew	Jeweſs
King	Queen
Lord	Lady
Lad	Laſs
Lion	Lioneſs
Marqueſs	Marchioneſs
Man	Woman
Maſter	Miſtreſs
Milter	Spawner
Nephew	Niece
Prince	Princeſs
Prophet	Propheteſs
Poet	Poeteſs
Patron	Patroneſs
Ram	Ewe
Son	Daughtèr

Stag

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<i>Masc.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>
Stag	Hind
Shepherd	Shepherdes
Tutor	Tutrefs
Viscount	Viscountefs
Uncle	Aunt
Widower	Widow
Wizard	Witch
Whoremonger	Whore

NOTE. Gender fignifies *Sex*; and confequently there *muft be* Genders in all Languages. And as the Pronouns, *He*, and *She*, have an evident Reference to the *mafculine*, and *feminine* Genders, and *it*, to Words of *no Gender*; I thought it a culpable Omiſſion to ſay nothing on this Head.

The

17. Nouns have *two Cases* ; the *Nominative*, and the *Genitive* : The *Genitive* is form'd by adding *s*, or, when the Pronunciation requires, *es*, to the *Nominative* ; as, Men, *Mens* ; Ox, *Oxes*.

NOTE. 'Tis supposed this Case had its Origin from a Contraction ; as, *John's Book*, for *John his Book*. And tho' this Contraction can be admitted only in the *Singular Number*, and the *Masculine Gender*, yet it being found a concise, and smooth expression, the best Authors use it in the *other Number*, and *Gender* ; and therefore several late Writers have, and 'tis presumed, very properly called it a *Genitive Case*.

INSTITUTES. II

Of an ADJECTIVE.

18. **A**N *Adjective* is a Word that signifies the *Quality* of any Person, Place, or Thing; as, a *good* Man, a *great* City, a *fine* House.

19. Most Adjectives have *two* Degrees of Comparison; the *Comparative*, and the *Superlative*; as, from *long*, are formed the *Comparative*, *longer*; and *Superlative*, *longest*.

NOTE. *Long* is the *positive* State of the Adjective; and therefore, as many Authors observe, cannot be *properly* call'd a *Step*, or *Degree*.

20. The.

20. The *Comparative* is form'd, for the most Part, by adding *er*, to the *Positive* ; as, long, *longer* ; short, *shorter* : The *Superlative* by adding *est* ; as, long, *longest*, &c.

21. *These Degrees of Comparison* are frequently form'd by the Adverbs, *very*, *infinitely*, *more*, *most*, *less*, *least* ; as, *more short*, *very most*, or *infinitely short* ; *less common*, *least common*, &c.

22. There are a *few Adjectives peculiar* in their Comparison ; as, *good*, *better*, *best* ; *bad*, *worse*, *worst* ; &c.

Of

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Of a PRONOUN.

23. **A** *Pronoun* is a Word us'd *instead* of a Noun to avoid the *too frequent* Repetition of the *same* Word ; as, the Man is merry, *he* laughs, *he* sings.

24. The following Pronouns have *two Cases* ; the *Nominative*, and the *Accusative*, in both Numbers.

Sing.		Plur.	
Nomin.	Accus.	Nomin.	Accus.
I	Me	We	Us
Thou	Thee	Ye	You
He	Him	They	Them
She	Her		

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25. Nominative *Who*, and *Whosoever*, Accus. *Whom*, and *Whomsoever*, are the same in both Numbers. *That* makes *Those* in the *Plural*, and *This* makes *These*.

26. The other Pronouns have no Variation ; and, that the Learner may know them, they are, *One-self*, *Myself*, *Yourself*, *Thyself*, *Himself*, *It*, *Its*, *Whose*, *What*, *Which*, *My*, *Mine*, *Our*, *Ours*, *Thy*, *Thine*, *Your*, *Yours*, *His*, *Their*, *Theirs*, *Hers*.

Of a V E R B.

27. **A** *Verb* is a Word that signifies the *Acting*, or *Being* of a Person, Place, or Thing ;

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Thing; as, the Man *calls*, the City *stands*, the Tree *falls*, I *am*.

28. Verbs that *signify Doing*, are active; as, I *call*, He *writes*.

29. There is but *one* Verb in the *English* Tongue that signifies *merely Being*, and that is the Verb, *am*; which *alone* may be *properly* call'd *Neuter*.

30. The *Noun*, or *Pronoun*, that stands before the *active* Verbs in the above Examples, may be call'd the *Agent*, and *that* which stands before the *Neuter* the *Subject* of the Verb.

31. Properly speaking, there is *no passive Verb* in the *English Language*; for tho' I *am loved*, it commonly call'd a *passive Verb*, yet *loved* is no Part of the *Verb*, but a *Participle*, or *Adjective* deriv'd of the Verb, *love*.

32. There are *four Moods*, or *Ways* of declining Verbs; the *Indicative*, *Imperative*, *Potential*, and *Infinitive*.

33. The *Indicative* expresses the *Action*, or *Being*, *directly* and *absolutely*; as, I *am*, He *loves*.

34. The *Imperative* commands, or forbids; as, *come*, *go*, *fear him*, *love him*.

The

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35. The *Potential* expresses the Action or Being as *possible*, or *impossible*, *fit*, or *unfit*; as, I *may love*, I *may not love*.

36. The *Infinitive* expresses the Action or Being *indeterminately*; as, *to be*, *to love*.

37. There are *five Tenses*, or *Times*; the *present*, the *imperfect*, the *perfect*, the *pluperfect*, and the *future*.

38. The *present* expresses the Time that *now is*; as, I *love*.

39. The *imperfect* denotes the Time *not fully compleated*; as, I *loved*, or *was loving*.

40. The *perfect* denotes the Time *fully past*; as, I *have loved*.

41. The *pluperfect* denotes the Time *more than past*; as, I *had loved*.

42. The *future* denotes the Time *to come*; as, I *will* or *shall love*.

43. These *Moods*, and *Tenses* are partly form'd by the *Verb itself*, and partly by the Assistance of *auxiliary Signs*.

44. There are *two Moods* form'd from the *Verb itself*; the *Indicative*, as, I *love*; and the *Imperative*, as, *love thou*: And likewise *two Tenses*; the *Present*, as, I *love*; and the *past*, as, I *loved*.

45. The

45. The *auxiliary Signs* are, *to, do, did, have, had, shall, will, may, can, must, might, would, could, should.*

46. *To*, is a Sign of the *Infinite Mood*; as, *to be; to love.*

47. *May, can, must, might, would, could, should*, are Signs of the *Potential Mood.*

48. *Do*, with its Inflexions, *dost, doth, or does*, are Signs of the *present Tense.*

49. *Did*, with its Inflexion, *didst*, are Signs of the *imperfect Tense.*

50. *Have*,

50. *Have*, with its Inflexions, *hast*, *hath*, or *has*, are Signs of the *perfect* Tense.

51. *Had*, with its Inflexion, *hadst*, are Signs of the *pluperfect* Tense.

52. *Shall*, and *will*, with their Inflexions, *shalt*, and *wilt*, are Signs of the *future* Tense.

NOTE. *Do*, and *have*, when they are not *join'd* to Verbs to *distinguish* the *Circumstance* of *Time*, are *absolutely* Verbs; as, I *do* it, I *have* it.

53. In

53. In Verbs there are *three Persons* in each Number; as, Singular, I *love*, thou *lovest*, he *loveth*. Plu. We *love*, Ye *love*, They *love*. The *second Person singular* is form'd out of the *first* by adding *st*, or *est*; the *third* by adding *th*, or *eth*, or, only *s*.

54. The *Verb itself* has but *two Terminations respecting Time*; as, *love*, and *loved*; which *last* may be call'd the Inflexion of the *preter*, or *past Tense*: And when this Inflexion of the *preter Tense* is form'd by adding *d*, or *ed*, to the *first Person present Tense*, the Verb is *regular*, and is declin'd after the following Examples.

NOTE.

NOTE. The *auxiliary Signs*, for the most Part, seem to have the Nature of *Adverbs*.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

55. *Sing.* I love or do love, thou lovest or dost love, he loveth or loves. *Plu.* We love or do love, Ye love or do love, They love or do love.

Imperfect Tense.

56. *Sing.* I loved or did love, thou lovedst or didst love, he loved or did love. *Plu.* We loved or did love,

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love, ye loved or did love, they loved or did love.

Perfect Tense.

57. *Sing.* I have loved, thou hast loved, he hath loved. *Plu.* We have loved, ye have loved, they have loved.

Pluperfect Tense.

58. *Sing.* I had loved, thou hadst loved, he had loved. *Plu.* We had loved, ye had loved, they had loved.

Future Tense.

59. *Sing.* I shall or will love, thou shalt or wilt love, he shall
or

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or will love. *Plu.* We shall or will love, ye shall or will love, they shall or will love.

60. *Some Verbs* in this Mood will admit of a *second Future*, especially such as signify the *compleating* of any Thing; as, *I shall or will have finish'd* it to Morrow.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

61. *Sing.* Do thou love, or love thou. *Plu.* Do ye love, or love ye.

62. *Let*, commonly call'd a *Sign* of the Imperative Mood, is properly a *Verb* in that Mood; as, in the Example, *let him love*, the Meaning is, *permit*, or *suffer* him

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to love : *Let*, therefore seems to be a Verb of the *imperative*, and *love*, of the *infinitive* Mood, the Sign, *to*, being understood, though not express'd.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

63. *Sing.* I must may can
wou'd cou'd or shou'd love, thou
must may'st can'st wou'dst cou'dst
or shou'dst love, he must may can
wou'd cou'd or shou'd love. *Plu.*
We must may can wou'd cou'd or
shou'd love, ye, &c.

NOTE. This Mood seems to have *no imperfect Tense.*

D

Perfect

Perfect Tense.

64. *Sing.* I must might wou'd cou'd or shou'd have loved, thou must mightest wou'dst cou'dst or shou'dst have loved, he must might wou'd cou'd or shou'd have loved.
Plu. We must might wou'd cou'd or shou'd have loved, ye, &c.

65. The *pluperfect* Tense, in *this Mood*, is *best* express'd by the *perfect*; as, I *might have lov'd* her before the Time you mention.

66. The *future Tense*, of *most Verbs*, in *this Mood*, is *best* express'd by the *present*; as, I *may love* to morrow.

INFINITIVE

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INFINITIVE MOOD.

67. *Present Tense*, to love ; *perfect*, to have loved ; *future*, about to love.

The DECLENSION of the neuter VERB.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present Tense.

68. *Sing.* I am, thou art, he is.
Plu. We are, ye are, they are.

D 2 *Imperfect*

Imperfect Tense.

69. *Sing.* I was, thou wast, he was. *Plu.* We were, ye were, they were.

Perfect Tense.

70. *Sing.* I have been, thou hast been, he hath or has been. *Plu.* We have been, ye have been, they have been.

Pluperfect Tense.

71. *Sing.* I had been, thou hadst been, he had been. *Plu.* We had been, ye had been, they had been.

Future

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Future Tense.

72. *Sing.* I shall or will be, thou shalt or wilt be, he shall or will be.
Plu. We shall or will be, ye shall or will be, &c.

Second Future.

73. *Sing.* I shall or will have been, &c.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

74. *Sing.* Do thou be, or, be thou. *Plu.* Do ye be, or, be ye.

POTENTIAL MOOD.

Present Tense.

75. *Sing.* I must may can
 wou'd cou'd or shou'd be, thou
 must may'st canst wou'dst cou'dst
 or shou'dst be, he must may can
 wou'd cou'd or shou'd be. *Plu.*
 We must may can wou'd cou'd or
 shou'd be, ye, &c.

Perfect and Pluperfect Tenses.

76. *Sing.* I must might wou'd
 cou'd or shou'd have been, thou
 must mightest wou'dst cou'dst or
 shou'dst have been, he must
 might wou'd cou'd or shou'd have
 been

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been. *Plu.* We must might wou'd
cou'd or shou'd have been, ye, &c.

77. The *future Tense*, in *this Mood*, is *best* express'd by the *present*; as, *I may be* to morrow.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

78. *Present*, to be; *perfect*, to have been; *future*, about to be.

79. When the *Termination* of the *preter Tense* is not form'd by adding *d*, or *ed*, to the *first Person* of the *present Tense singular*, the Verb may be call'd *irregular*; but that *Irregularity* being discover'd, and observ'd in the *preter Tenses*,
the

the Verb is declin'd, in *all other Respects*, as the *regular Verb*.

80. The most *common Irregularity* is when the *d*, or *ed*, for better Sound's Sake, is chang'd into *t*; and this is, for the most part, the Case, when the Verb itself ends in *f*, *p*, and *x*; as *pust*, *wrapt*, and *mixt*; for *puffed*, *wrapped*, and *mixed*; &c.

81. The *same Irregularity*, or Contraction, frequently occurs in Verbs of other *Terminations*. For some *different Irregularities* we refer to the following Head of *Participles*.

Of a PARTICIPLE.

82. **A** *Participle* is an *Adjective* deriv'd of a *Verb*.

83. There are *two Participles* pertaining to most *Verbs*; the *active*, which *always ends in ing*; and the *passive*, which, for the *most part*, ends in *ed*; as, from the *Verb, love*, are derived the *Participles, loving, and loved*.

84. The *passive Participle* is, for the *most part*, the *same* with the *preter, or past Tense* of the *Verb*; but in *both* these there are *many Irregularities*; the chief of which may be gathered from the following *Catalogue*.

Present

*Present.**Preter.**Parti.*

Arise	arose	risen
Begin	began	begun
Bear	bore	born
Beat	beat	beaten
Behold	beheld	beheld
Bend	bent	bent (reav'd
Bereave	bereft	bereft or be-
Beseech	besought	besought
Bid	bid	bidden
Bind	bound	bound
Bite	bit	bitten
Bleed	bled	bled
Blow	blew	blown
Break	broke	broken
Breed	bred	bred
Bring	brought	brought
Buy	bought	bought

Catch

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Present Preter. Parti.

Catch	caught	catch'd or
Chide	chid	chid (catcht
Choose	chose	chosen
Cleave	clove	cloven
Cling	clung	clinged
Come	came	come
Deal	dealt	dealt
Die	died	dead
Dig	dug	dug
Do	did	done
Draw	drew	drawn
Dream	dreamt	dreamt
Drink	drank	drunk
Drive	drove	driven
Eat	eat	eaten
Fall	fell	fallen
Feed	fed	fed
Feel	felt	felt

Fight

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<i>Present</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
Fight	fought	fought
Find	found	found
Flee	fled.	fled
Fling	flung	flung
Fly	fled or flew	fled
Forfake	forsook	forsaken
Fraight	fraught	fraught
Freeze	froze	frozen
Get	got	gotten
Geld	gelt	gelded
Gild	gilt	gilt (ed
Gird	girt	girt or gird-
Give	gave	given
Go	went	gone
Grind	ground	ground
Grow	grew	grown
Hang	hung	hang'd
Hew	hewed	hewn

Hide

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Present. Preter. Parti:

Hide	hid	hidden
Hold	held	holden or
Keep	kept	kept (held
Know	knew	known
Lay	laid	laid
Lead	led	led
Leap	leapt	leapt
Leave	left	left
Lend	lent	lent
Lie	lay	laid
Lose	lost	lost
Make	made	made
Meet	met	met
Read	read	read
Rend	rent	rent
Ride	rid	ridden
Ring	rang	rung
Rise	rose	risen

E

Present

<i>Present</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
Rot	rotted	rotten
Run	ran	run
Say	ſaid	ſaid
See	ſaw	ſeen
Seek	ſought	ſought
Seeth	ſod	ſodden
Sell	ſold	ſold
Send	ſent	ſent
Shake	ſhook	ſhaken
Shear	ſhore	ſhorn
Shew	ſhew'd	ſhown
Shoe	ſhod	ſhod
Shoot	ſhot	ſhot
Sing	ſang	ſung
Sink	ſank	ſunk
Sit	ſate	ſet
Slay	ſlew	ſlain
Slide	ſlid	ſlidden

Sling

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<i>Present</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
Sling	flung	flung
Slink	flunk	flunk
Smell	smelt	smelt
Smite	smote	smitten
Sow	fow'd	sown
Speak	spoke	spoken
Spell	spelt	spelt
Spend	spent	spent
Spill	spilt	spilt
Spin	spun	spun
Spring	sprang	sprung
Steal	stole	stolen
Stick	stuck	stuck
Strike	struck	struck
Sweep	swept	swept
Swear	swore	sworn
Take	took	taken

E 2

Teach

40 GRAMMATICAL

<i>Present</i>	<i>Preter.</i>	<i>Parti.</i>
Teach	taught	taught
Tear	tore	torn
Tell	told	told
Throw	threw	thrown
Think	thought	thought
Thread	trod	trodden
Unbend	unbent	unbent
Wear	wore	worn
Weave	wove	woven
Win	won	won
Wind	wound	wound
Work	wrought	wrought
Wring	wrung	wrung
Write	wrote	written

85. The *following* have no *passive* Participle.

Abide

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Present

Preter.

Abide

abode

Awake

awoke

Creep

crept

Crow

crew

Dare

durst

Dwell

dwelt

Shine

shone

Sleep

slept

Stand

stood

Stink

stank or stunk

Strive

strove

Swim

swam or swum

Swing

swang

Weep

wept

86. There are a *few Verbs*, ending in *t*, that are the *same* in the *present*, *preter Tense*, and *passive Participle* ; as, *cut, cast, put, &c.*

87. Here it may be observ'd, that there are *two Ways* of expressing the *present*, the *imperfect*, and *future Tenses* of most Verbs ; one by the *Verb itself*, and the other by the Help of the *active Participle* ; as, I *write*, or *am writing* ; thou *writes*, or *art writing*, &c. I *wrote*, or *was writing*, &c. I *will write*, or *will be writing*.

88. There are *two Ways* of expressing the *perfect*, and *pluperfect Tenses*

Tenses in *most irregular Verbs* ; one by the *Verb itself*, as before directed, and the *other* by the *passive Participle* ; which Participle, in this Case, becomes a *proper*, and *real Verb* ; as, I *have wrote*, or *have written*, &c. I *had wrote*, or *had written*.

Of an A D V E R B.

89. **A**N *Adverb* is a Part of Speech join'd to a *Verb*, an *Adjective*, a *Participle*, and sometimes to another *Adverb*, to express the *Quality*, or *Circumstance* of it ; as, He reads *well*, a *truly* good man, a *very* loving Friend, He writes *very correctly*.

90. *Soma*

90. *Some* Adverbs admit of *Comparison* ; as, *often, oftener, oftenest* ; *soon, sooner, soonest* ; and many of them are compar'd by the other Adverbs, *much, more, most, &c.*

91. Adverbs have Relation to *Time* ; as, *now, lately, &c.* to *Place* ; as, *here, there, &c.* to *Number* ; as, *once, twice, &c.*

Of a CONJUNCTION.

92. **A** *Conjunction* is a Part of Speech that joins Words or Sentences together ; as, *albeit, although, altho', and, because, but, either, else, however, if, namely, neither,*

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neither, nor, though, tho', therefore, thereupon, unless, whereas, whereupon, whether, yet.

NOTE. The above are *always Conjunctions* : But these six following are *sometimes Adverbs* ; *also, as, otherwise, since, likewise, then.*

NOTE. *Except, and save, are sometimes Verbs* ; *for, sometimes a Preposition* ; and *that, sometimes a Pronoun.*

Of

Of a PREPOSITION.

93. **A** *Preposition* is a Word set before Nouns, or Pronouns to express the Relation of Persons, Places, or Things to each other; as, He came *to*, and stood *before* the City.

Prepositions us'd in this Sense are such as follow. *About, above, after, against, among, amongst, at, before, behind, below, beneath, between, beyond, by, for, from, in, into, of, off, on, upon, over, thro', to, unto, than, towards, under, with, within, without.*

NOTE.

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NOTE. The Preposition, *unto*, and the Adverb, *until*, are not much us'd by late Authors.

Of an INTERJECTION.

94. **A**N *Interjection* is a Word that expresses any sudden Motion of the Mind, transported with the Sensation of Pleasure, or Pain; as, *O! Oh! Alas! lo! &c.*

S Y N-



S Y N T A X.

SYNTAX shews the *Agreement*, and *right Disposition* of Words in a Sentence.

95. The Articles, *a*, and *an*, are us'd *only* before Nouns of the *singular* Number ; *an*, before a Word that begins with a *Vowel* ; *an*, or *a*, before a Word that begins with a *Consonant* ; *an*, or *a*, before a Word that begins with *h* ; as, *A* Christian, *an* Infidel, *an* Heathen, or *a* Heathen : But if the *h* be *not sounded*, then the Article, *an*, is *only* us'd ; as, *An* Hour, *an* Herb.

96. When

96. When *two* Nouns come together with the Preposition, *of*, between them denoting *Possession*, the *latter* may be elegantly made the *genitive* Case, and set *before* the other ; as, The Property *of* the Men ; elegantly, The *Mens* Property.

NOTE. Nouns of the *plural* Number that end in *s*, will not *very properly* admit of this Elegancy.

97. The *Adjective* is usually set *before* its *Substantive* ; as, the *second* Year, a *good* Man. But frequently, for better Sound's Sake, especially in Versifying, the *Adjective* comes *after* its *Substantive* ; as,

F

“ The

“ The genuine Cause of every
 “ Deed *divine*.”

98. When *Thing*, or *Things*, is Substantive to an Adjective, the Word *Thing*, or *Things*, is elegantly omitted, and the Adjective is put *absolutely*, or *without* its Substantive; as, Who will shew us any *Good*? for, Who will shew us any *good Thing*?

In many other Cases, the Adjective is put *absolutely*, especially when the Noun has been mention'd before, and is *easily understood*, tho' not express'd.

99. The *Pronouns*, *he*, *him*, and *his*, are *always us'd* when they have Relation to a Noun of the *masculine*

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fine Gender ; as, The *Sun* shines, and *his* Race is appointed to *him* : *She*, *her*, and *hers*, when they relate to the *feminine* ; as, The *Moon* appears, and *she* shines with Light, but not *her* own : *It*, and *its*, when they refer to a Noun of *no* Gender ; as, The *Sea* swells, *it* roars, and what can repel *its* Force ?

100. The *Pronouns*, *my*, *mine*, *they*, *thine*, *he*, *his*, *her*, and *hers*, are used when they refer to the *singular* Number ; but, *our*, *ours*, *your*, *yours*, *their*, *theirs*, when they refer to the *plural* ; as, The Man wears *his* Coat, the Woman *her* Gown, the Men *their* Wigs, &c.

101. *My, thy, her, our, your, their*, are us'd when join'd to *Nouns*; but *mine, thine, hers, ours, yours, theirs*, when put *absolutely*, or *without* the Noun; as, It is *my* Book, or omitting the Noun, it is *mine*.

102. When *two Persons*, or *Things*, are spoken of in a Sentence, and there is Occasion to mention them over again, for the Sake of Distinction, *that* is us'd when it refers to the *former*, and *this*, when it refers to the latter; as,

“ Self-love; the Spring of Motion, acts the Soul;
Reason's comparing Balance rules the whole;

Man

Man but for *that* no Action cou'd
attend,
And but for *this* were active to
no End."

103. In *forming* the *Degrees* of
Comparison, the *Adverbs*, *more*,
most, *less*, *least*, &c, are us'd *only*
before the *Adjective*, when the
Terminations, *er* and *est*, are o-
mitted; as, *more* long, *less* beau-
tiful.

104. For better Sounds Sake,
most *Adjectives* *ending* in *ive*, *al*,
ful, *able*, *ing*, *ous*, *ish*, *ent*, *some*,
able, and some others, must be
compar'd by the *Adverbs*, *more*,
most, *less*, *least*, &c. as, *pensive*,
more *pensive*; *grammatical*, *most*
grammatical.

105. The Relative, *who*, or *whom*, is us'd when it refers to *Persons*; *which*, when it refers to *Things*; as, I am bound to respect a *Man*, *who* has done me a Favour; tho' he be chargeable with *Vices*, *which* I hate.

106. The relative Pronouns, *who*, *which*, and *that*, are of the same Number, and Person with the *Noun*, or *Pronoun* to which they relate.

107. *I*, and *we*, are of the *first Person*; *thou*, and *ye*, or *you*, are of the *second*; all other *Nouns* are of the *third Person*.

108. The *Verb* agrees with its *Noun*, or *Pronoun*, i. e. with its
Agent,

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Agent, or Subject, in Number and Person ; as, The Boys write ; I love ; He, who reads.

NOTE. This *Agent, or Subject*, is *always* found by asking the Question *who*, or *what*, on the Verb ; as, *Who* write ? The Answer to the Question is, *Boys*, which Word is the *Agent* of the Verb, *write*.

109. According to the Custom of the Language, we use *you*, instead of *thou*, when we speak to *one Person only* ; and, in that Case, it has a *plural* Verb join'd with it ; as, *You are my Brother*.

110. The Conjunctions, *if*, and *though*, have sometimes a Verb
plural

plural with a Noun *singular*; as,
Though I *were* happy.

III. A Noun of *Multitude* may have a Verb either *singular*, or *plural*; as, The People *is* mad, or, The People *are* mad. The latter seems to be *more elegant*.

II2. When *two Nouns*, or *Pronouns*, are join'd together in a Sentence, they must have a *plural* Verb, tho' they shou'd be both of the *singular* Number; as, The Man, and his Wife, *are* happy.

II3. When the *neuter* Verb stands between *two Nouns*, or *Pronouns*, one of the *singular*, and the other of the *plural* Number, it may *best* agree with that which *immediately*,

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ately goes before it ; as, All Things were Sea ; The whole Sum is twenty-four Pounds.

114. Sometimes a Sentence, or an Infinitive, is the Subject of a Verb, in which Case, the Verb must be put in the *singular* Number ; as, To see the Sun *is* pleasant.

115. The Pronouns, *I, We, Thou, Ye, He, She, They, and Who*, being the nominative Case, are *always* us'd when they stand as the *Agent* of an *active*, or the *Subject* of the *neuter* Verb ; as, *I* see, *He* loves, *We* are, *They* are.

116. The *Agent*, or *Subject*, is most commonly set immediately before

fore

fore the *Verb*, or the *Sign* of the *Verb*; as, The *Man* lives; The *City* has stood a thousand Years: But in the *imperative* Mood it is *set after* the *Verb*; as, Love *thou*; Be *thou* happy: In like manner, when a *Question* is *ask'd*, it is *set after* the *Verb*, or *between* the *Sign* and the *Verb*; as, Are *you* there? Doth the *King* live?

117. The *accusative* Case of the Pronouns is *always* us'd when it *receives* the *Force*, or *Impression* of the *active* *Verb*; as, He calls *me*; She loves *them*.

118. The *accusative* Case of the Pronouns is *always* *set after* *Prepositions*; as, to *me*; for *them*, &c.

119. After

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119. After Verbs of *shewing*, *giving*, &c. the *Preposition*, *to*, is elegantly *omitted* before the *Pronoun*, which notwithstanding *must* be in the *Accusative*; as, I give him the Book; for, I give *to* him the Book.

120. We say, *O me! Ob me! ah me!* but, *O thou! O ye, &c.*

121. *Than* is *only* us'd in *Comparison*, and takes the *same Case* after that goes *before* it; as, *He* is greater *than I*; *She* loves *him* better *than me*.

122. The *Noun*, or *Pronoun*, which *receives* the *Force* of the *Active Verb*, is most commonly
set

set after the Verb; as, I love the *Man*. But the *Relative*, *whom*, is *always set before the Verb*; as, The *Man*, *whom* I love, is absent.

123. The auxiliary Sign, *do*, with its Inflexions, *doſt*, *doth*, or *does*, ought to be us'd *only* for the Sake of *Emphaſis*; as, I *do* love.

124. *Shall* is us'd in the *fiſt* Perſon *barely* to expreſs the future Action, or Event; as, I *ſhall* do it: But, in the *ſecond* and *third* it *promiſes*, or *commands*; as, You *ſhall* do it. On the contrary, *will*, in the *ſecond* and *third* Perſons, *barely* expreſſes the future Action,
or

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or Event; as, You *will* do it :
But, in the *first*, it *promises*, or
threatens ; as, I *will* do it.

125. The *Adverb* is *always*
plac'd *immediately before* the *Ad-*
jective ; but *most frequently after*
the *Verb* ; as, A *very* pious Man
prays *frequently*.

126. The *Preposition*, *to*, is
always us'd before Nouns of *Place*,
after Verbs and Participles of *Mo-*
tion ; as, I went *to* London ; I am
going *to* 'Town ; &c. But the
Preposition, *at*, is *always us'd*
when it *follows* the *neuter Verb* in
the same Case ; as, I have been *at*
London ; I am *at* the Place ap-
pointed. We likewise say, He
G touch'd

62 GRAMMATICAL, &c.

touch'd *at* any Place ; He arriv'd,
He lives *at*, &c.

127. The Preposition, *in*, is set before *Countries*, *Cities*, and *large Towns*, especially if they are in the *same* Nation ; as, He lives *in London*, *in France*, &c. *At* is set before *Villages*, *single Houses*, and *Cities*, if they are in *distant* Countries ; as, He lives *at Hackney*, &c.

No *exact* Rules can be given for the placing of *all* Words in a Sentence : The *easy Flow*, and the *Perspicuity* of the Expression, are the *two Things* that ought to be *chiefly* regarded.

A P P L I-



APPLICATION

OF THE

Grammatical Institutes.

For the Use of those who may
want the Assistance of a Master.

Part of *David's* Speech to
Goliath, the *Philistine*.

——— Thou comest ———

THOU, a *Pronoun*, 23;
sing. Number, 4; *nom. Case*,
24; *the Agent of the Verb*, 115;
the second Person, 107. *Comest*,
a *Verb*, 27; *irregular*, 84; *indi-*

G 2 *cative*

64 APPLICATION of the

—— to me with a Sword, and with
a Spear, and with a Shield ;——

cative Mood, 33; *present Tense*,
38; *sing. Number and second Per-
son*, 53; *agreeing with its Agent*,
Thou, 108. *To*, a *Preposition*,
93; *Me*, a *Pronoun*, 23; *accu-
sative Case*, 24; *following a Pre-
position*, 118. *With*, a *Preposi-
tion*, 93. *A*, an *Article*, 2; *set
before a Noun of the singular Num-
ber and a Word beginning with a
Consonant*, 95. *Sword*, a *Noun*,
or *Substantive*, *signifying a Thing*,
3. *And*, a *Conjunction*, 92. *Spear*,
and *Shield*, *Nouns signifying
Things*, 3.

NOTE. *The same Word occur-
ring*

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— But I come to thee in the
Name —

*ring a second, a third Time, &c. is
but once explain'd, except it has a
different Construction.*

But, a *Conjunction*, 92. I, a
Pronoun, 23; *sing. Number*, 4;
the *nominative Case*, 24; the *Agent*
of a *Verb*, 115; the *first Person*,
107. Come, a *Verb*, 27; *irre-*
gular, 84; *indicative Mood*, 33;
present Tense, 38; *first Person sing.*
Number, 53; *agreeing with its*
Agent, 1, 108. Thee, a *Pro-*
noun, 23; *sing. Number*, 4; *ac-*
cusative Case, 24; *following a Pre-*
position, 118. In, a *Preposition*,
93. The, an *Article*, 2. Name,
G 3 a *Noun*,

66 APPLICATION of the

—of the Lord of Hosts, the
God of the Armies of Israel,
whom thou hast defied.—

a Noun, 3. Of, a Preposition, 93. Lord, a Noun referring to a Person, 3. Hosts, a Noun, 3; plural Number, 4; so made by adding s to the singular, 5. God, a Noun referring to a Person, 3. Armies, a Noun, 3; plural Number, 4; so made by adding es to the singular, 5. Whom, a Pronoun, 23; referring to a Person, 105; accusative Case, 24; receiving the Force of the Verb, Defied, 117. Hast, an Auxiliary Sign, or Adverb denoting the perfect Tense, 50. Defied, a Verb, 27; indicative Mood, 33; perfect Tense, 40; form'd by adding d, to

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— This Day, will the Lord
deliver thee into my Hand, -----

d, to the first Person singular, 54;
second Person singular Number, 53;
agreeing with its Agent, Thou, 108.
This, a Pronoun, 23. Day, a
Noun, 3. Will, a Sign of the fu-
ture Tense, 52. Deliver, a Verb,
27; indicative Mood, 33, future
Tense, 42; singular Number, and
third Person, 53; agreeing with its
Agent, Lord, 108. Thee, a Pro-
noun, 23; accusative Case, 24;
receiving the Force of the active Verb,
Deliver, 117. Into, a Preposition;
93. My, a Pronoun, 26; join'd
with a Noun of the singular Num-
ber, 100. Hand, a Noun signify-
ing

68 APPLICATION of the

— and I will take thy Head from thee.—

ing a Thing, 3. Take, a Verb, 27; irregular, 84; indicative Mood, 33; future Tense, 42; first Person singular, 53; agreeing with its Agent, I, 108. Thy, a Pronoun, 23; join'd to a Noun of the singular Number, 100. Head, a Noun, 3. From, a Preposition, 93. Thee, a Pronoun, 23; accusative Case, 24; following a Preposition, 108.

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The Conclusion of Priam's Speech to Achilles, when he beg'd the Body of his Son Hector.

Think of thy Father, and this Face
behold!

Think, a Verb, 27; irregular, 84; imperative Mood, 34; present Tense, 38; singular Number and second Person, 53; agreeing with its Agent, Achilles, understood, 101. Of, Preposition, 93. Thy, Pronoun, 23; referring to a Noun of the singular Number, 100. Father, a Noun, 3. And, a Conjunction, 92. This, a Pronoun, 23. Face, a Noun, 3. Behold, a Verb, 27; irregular, 84; same Mood, Tense, &c. with Think.

See

70 APPLICATION of the

See him in me, as helpless and
as old !

Tho' not so wretched : There he
yields to me,

See, a *Verb* irregular, same as Be-
hold. Him, a *Pronoun*, 23 ; accusa-
tive Case, 24 ; receiving the Force of
the *Verb*, See, 117. In, a *Preposition*,
93. Me, a *Pronoun*, 23 ; accusative
Case, 24 ; coming after a *Preposi-*
tion, 118. As, an *Adverb*, 89.
Wretched, an *Adjective* signifying
the Quality of a Person, 18. There,
an *Adverb*, 89. He, a *Pronoun*,
23 ; singular Number, 4 ; nomina-
tive Case, 24 ; the Agent of a *Verb*,
115. Yields, a *Verb*, 27 ; indi-
cative Mood, 33 ; present Tense,
38 ; third Person singular, form'd
by

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The first of Men in sovereign
Misery.

Thus forc'd to kneel, —

by adding s to the first Person singular, 53; agreeing with its Agent, He, 108. To, a Preposition, 93. Me, a Pronoun, 23; accusative Case, 24; following a Preposition, 118. The, Article, 2. First, Adjective, 18. Of, Preposition, 93. Men, a Noun, 3; plural Number, 4; form'd by changing the Vowel, 8. Sovereign, an Adjective, 18; one that must be compar'd by the Adverbs, 104. Misery, Noun, 3. Thus, an Adverb, 89. Forc'd, a passive Participle, from the Verb, Force, by adding d, 83. To, Sign of the infinitive Mood, 46. Kneel, Verb,

72 APPLICATION of the

—Thus grov'ling to embrace
The Scourge and Ruin of my
Realm and Race,
Suppliant my Childrens Murd'rer
to implore,

Verb, 27 ; infinitive Mood, 36.
Grov'ling, an active Participle
formed from the Verb, grovel, by
adding ing, 83. Embrace, a Verb,
27 ; infinitive Mood, 36. Scourge,
Ruin, Nouns, 3. My, Pronoun,
26 ; referring to a Noun of the sin-
gular number, 100. Realm, Race,
Nouns, 3. Suppliant, Adjective,
18 ; one that must be compar'd by the
Adverbs, 104. Childrens, Noun,
3, genitive Case, 96 ; form'd by
adding s, to the nominative, 17.
Murd'rer, Noun, 3. Implore,
Verb,

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And kifs those hands yet reeking
with their Gore.

Pope's Homer.

Verb, 27; *infinitive Mood*, 36.
Kifs, *Verb*, 27; *infinitive Mood*,
36; *following the Sign, To*, un-
derstood. *Those*, *Pronoun*, 23;
plural Number, 25. *Hands*, *Noun*,
plural Number, 3. *Yet*, *Adverb*,
89. *Reeking*, *active Participle*
form'd by adding ing, to the Verb,
83. *With*, *Preposition*, 93. *Their*,
Pronoun, 23; *referring to a Noun*
of the plural Number, 100. *Gore*,
a Noun signifying a Thing. 3.

74 APPLICATION of the

Part of Adam's Speech to Eve.

Sole Partner and sole Part of all
these Joys !

Dearer thyself than all ! needs must

Sole, *Adjective*, 18 ; set before
its *Noun*, 97. Partner, *Noun*, 3.
And, *Conjunction*, 92. Part, *Noun*,
3. Of, *Preposition*, 93. All, *Ad-*
jective, 18. These, *Pronoun*, 23 ;
plural Number, 25. Joys, *Noun*,
3 ; *plural*, 4 ; by adding s, 5. Dear-
er, *Adjective*, 18 ; *comparative De-*
gree, 19 ; form'd by adding er, to
the *positive*, 20. Thy, and Self,
Pronouns, 26. Than, *Adverb*,
93 ; us'd only in *Comparison*, 121.
Needs, *Adverb*, 89. Must, *Sign*

of

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—the Power

That made us, and for us this
ample World,

of the potential Mood, 47. The, Article, 2. Power, Noun, 3. That, Pronoun, 23. Made, Verb, 27; irregular, 84; indicative mood, 33; perfect Tense, 40; singular Number and third Person 53; agreeing with its Agent, That, 108. Us, a Pronoun, 23; plural Number, 4; accusative Case, 24; receiving the Force of the Verb, Made, 117. For, Conjunction, 92. Us, Pronoun, 23; accusative Case, 24; following a Preposition, 118. This, Pronoun, 23; singular Number, 25. Ample, Adjective, 18; set before its Noun, 97. World, Noun, 3.

76 APPLICATION of the
Be infinitely Good.----

Milton.

Be, Verb neuter, 29; potential Mood, following the Sign of that Mood, Must, 35; singular Number, and third Person, 53; agreeing with its Agent, Power, 108. Infinitely, Adverb, 89; set before its Adjective, 125. Good, Adjective, 18; peculiar in its Comparison, 22.

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*Part of Adam and Eve's Morning
Hymn.*

These are thy glorious Works,
Parent of Good!

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78 APPLICATION of the

Almighty ! Thine this universal
Frame.

— Thyself — —

To us invifible or dimly — —

*folute, the Word, Things, being un-
derftood, 98. Almighty, Adjective,
18. Thine, Pronoun, 23; put
without the Noun immediately fol-
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Univerfal, Adjective, 18; one that
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ly,*

———Seen

In these thy lowest Works

Speak ye who——

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80 APPLICATION of the

— best can tell, ye Sons of
Light,
Angels ! for ye behold Him —

24 ; the *Agent of a Verb*, 115. Best, *Adverb*, 89 ; peculiar in its *Comparison*, and *superlative Degree*, 90. Can, *Sign of the potential Mood*, 47. Tell, *Verb*, 27 ; irregular, 84 ; *potential Mood*, 35 ; *present Tense*, 38 ; *plural Number second Person*, 53 ; agreeing with its *Agent*, Ye, 108. Sons, Light, Angels, *Nouns*, 3. For, *Conjunction*, 92. Behold, *Verb*, 27 ; irregular 84 ; *indicative Mood* 34 ; *present Tense*, 38 ; *plural Number second Person*, 53 ; agreeing with its *Agent*, Ye, 108. Him, *Pro-noun*, 23 ; *singular Number*, 4 ; accusative

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Thou Sun !—————

Acknowledge Him thy greater ;--
Air and ye Elements ! the eldest

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82 APPLICATION of the

—Birth

Of Nature's Womb————

—————Ye Birds, ————

Bear on your Wings ————

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the

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—and in your Notes his Praise.
Hail universal Lord! be bounteous
still

To give ———

the singular, 5 And, Conjunction,
92. *In, Preposition, 93. Notes,*
Noun 3. His, Pronoun, 23; re-
ferring to a Noun of the masculine
Gender, 99. Hail, a Verb us'd
only in Salutation, 27. Lord,
Noun, 3. Be, Verb neuter, 29;
imperative Mood, 35; present
Tense, 38; singular Number second
Person, 53; agreeing with its Sub-
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compar'd by the Adverbs, 104.
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of the infinitive Mood, 46. Give,
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84 APPLICATION of the

—us only Good :— [*Milton.*]

Verb, 27 ; *irregular*, 84 ; *infinitive Mood*, 36. *Us*, *Pronoun*, 23 ; *plural Number* 4 ; *accusative Case* 24 ; *govern'd of the Preposition*, *to*, *suppress'd after a Verb of Giving*, &c. 119. *Only*, *Adverb*, 83. *Good*, *Adjective*, 18 ; *peculiar in its Comparison*, 22 ; *set absolutely, the Word*, *Things*, *being understood*, 98.

NOTE. Though the proper Use of a *Conjunction* is to connect the Parts of a Discourse together, and of an *Adverb* to express some Circumstance of an *Action*, &c. Yet, in some Instances, the same Word may seem to answer both these Purposes ;

Purposes ; in which Case, 'tis not very material whether we call it an *Adverb*, or a *Conjunction*.

The Learner may observe that the following *Words* are always distinguish'd with a *Capital Letter*, viz.

1. The *first Word* of any *Writing*, *Letter*, *Discourse*, &c.
2. The *next Word* after a *Period*, or *full Stop*.
3. The *Pronoun*, *I*, and the *Interjection*, *O*.
4. The *first Word* of every *Sentence* taken from an *Author*, or introduc'd as spoken by another.
5. Every proper *Name* of a *Person*, or *Place*.
6. And the *first Word* of every *Line*, or *Vers*e, in *Poetry*.

I

7. *Many*

7. *Many Authors* of the first Rank begin every Noun, or Substantive, with a Capital. 8. Some, the neuter Word after a Colon. 9. And others, remarkable Adjectives, and such as are put absolutely.



APPENDIX

T O

ASH'S GRAMMAR.

The Sounds of VOWELS.

A.

A Has three Sounds, *viz.*

The *slender*, as in *bane*, *bare*,
spade, *nation*.

The *open*, as in *father*, *man*,
pass.

The *broad*, as *all*, *fall*, *water*,
warm.

A, is sometimes long, as *flāme*,
blāze; and sometimes short, as
mān, *hānd*.

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E.

E, is long, as in *bē*, *secrēte*,
scēne; or short, as in *fēll*, *mēn*,
sērvicē, *dēnt*.

E is always short before a double Consonant, or two Consonants, as *bēllow*, *pēnny*, *sēnt*, *bēlt*.

At the End of a Word it is generally mute, as *rare*, *hare*, (except there be no other Vowel in the Word, as *be*, *the*) and modifies the foregoing Consonant, as *since*, *siege*, *oblige*, or lengthens the preceding Vowel, as *hāt*, *hāte*; *mēt*, *mēte*; *bīt*, *bīte*; *rōt*, *rōte*; *tūb*, *tūbe*.

I.

I is long, as *pīne*, *thīne*; or short, as *pīn*, *thīn*.

I ia

APPENDIX. 89

I in Monosyllables ending in *e* final, is always long, as *sin*, *sine*; and likewise before a quiescent *g*, or *gh*, as *sign*, *consign*, *light*, *sight*, *brigh*t.

I short is generally sounded like *æ* shortened, as *fib*, *fickle*, *twig*, *mill*, *lizard*, &c. but before *r* is sounded like short *ü*, as *bird*, *first*, *skirt*, *circle*.

O.

O is long, as *bōne*, *abōde* *ōbey* *; or short, *nōt*, *stōck*, *ōbtain*.

The short *ō* is sometimes sounded like short *ü*, as in *son*, *ton*, *come*, *some*.

* The *o* in *Women* is pronounced like short *i*, as *Wimen*.

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U

U is long, as *flūte*, *abūsed*; or short, as in *thūs*, *discūss*, *concūssion*.

U almost loses its sound before *a*, *e*, *i* and *y*, as *guard*, *guardian*; *guess*, *guest*; *guilt*, *guise*; *buoy*, *guy*.

Y.

Y at the End of Words supplies the Place of *i*, as *fly*, *my*, *thy*, *mighty*; and likewise before the Termination *ing*, as *flying*, *dying*, *putrifying*.

It is mostly retained in derivative Words, where it was the latter Vowel of a Diphthong, as *betray*, *betray*, *betrayed*; *destroy*, *destroyed*, &c.

GENERAL

APPENDIX. 91

GENERAL RULES.

A Vowel in the beginning or middle Syllable, before two Consonants, is commonly short, as *immēse, entertāin, oppōrtunity.*

In Monosyllables, a single Vowel before a single Consonant, is short, as *măt, lēt, sīt, nőt, pūt.*



PRAXIS on Gen. xlv. i.

Ver. i.

T HEN	an Adverb
J ^o seph	a Substantive
could	a Verb
not	an Adverb
refrain	a Verb
himself	a Pronoun
before	a Preposition
all	a Noun adjective
them	a Pronoun
that	a Pronoun
stood	a Verb
by	a Preposition
him	a Pronoun
and	a Conjunction
he	a Pronoun

cried

APPENDIX. 93

cried	a Verb
cause	a Verb
every	an Adjective
man	a Substantive
to	a sign of the infinitive mood
go	a Verb
out	an Adverb
from	a Preposition
me	a Pronoun
and	a Conjunction
there	an Adverb
stood	a Verb
no	an Adjective
man	a Substantive
with	a Preposition
him	a Pronoun
while	an Adverb
Joseph	a Substantive
made	a Verb

himself

cried

94 APPENDIX.

himself	a Pronoun
known	a Participle
unto	a Preposition
his	a Pronoun
brethren	a Substantive

Ver. 2.

And	a Conjunction
he	a Pronoun
wept	a Verb
aloud	an Adverb
and	a Conjunction
the	an Article
Egyptians	a Substantive
and	a Conjunction
the	an Article
house	a Substantive
of	a Preposition
Pharaoh	a Substantive
heard	a Verb

Ver.

Ver. 3.

And	a Conjunction
Joseph	a Substantive
said	a Verb
unto	a Preposition
his	a Pronoun
brethren	a Substantive
I	a Pronoun
am	a Verb
Joseph	a Substantive
doth	a Verb
my	a Pronoun
father	a Substantive
yet	an Adverb
live	a Verb
and	a Conjunction
his	a Pronoun
brethren	a Substantive
could	a Verb
not	an Adverb
	answer

96 APPENDIX.

answer	a Verb
him	a Pronoun
for	a Conjunction
they	a Pronoun
were	a Verb
troubled	a Participle
at	a Preposition
his	a Pronoun
presence	a Substantive

Ver. 4.

And	a Conjunction
said	a Verb
unto	a Preposition
his	a Pronoun
brethren	a Substantive
come	a Verb
near	an Adverb
to	a Preposition
me	a Pronoun

you

I	a Pronoun
pray	a Verb
you	a Pronoun
and	a Conjunction
they	a Pronoun
came	a Verb
near	an Adverb
and	a Conjunction
he	a Pronoun
saïd	a Verb
I	a Pronoun
am	a Verb
Joseph	a Substantive
your	a Pronoun
brother	a Substantive
whom	a Pronoun
ye	a Pronoun
fold	a Verb
into	a Preposition
Egypt.	a Substantive

you

K

Ver.

98 APPENDIX.

Ver. 5.

now	an Adverb
therefore	a Conjunction
be	a Verb
not	an Adverb
grieved	a Participle
nor	an Adverb
angry	a Participle
with	a Preposition
yourselves	a Pronoun
that	a Conjunction
ye	a Pronoun
fold	a Verb
me	a Pronoun
hither	an Adverb
for	a Conjunction
God	a Substantive
did	a Verb
send	a Verb
me	a Pronoun

before

APPENDIX. 99

before	a Preposition
you	a Pronoun
to	a sign of the infi- tive mood
preserve	a Verb
life	a Substantive

Ver. 6.

for	a Conjunction
these	a Pronoun
two	an Adjective of Number
years	a Substantive
have	a Verb
the	an Article
famine	a Substantive
been	a Verb
in	a Preposition
the	an Article
	K 2 land

100 APPENDIX.

land	a Substantive
and	a Conjunction
yet	an Adverb
there	an Adverb
are	a Verb
five	an Adjective
years	a Substantive
in	a Preposition
the	an Article
which	a Pronoun
there	an Adverb
shall	a Verb
neither	a Conjunction
be	a Verb
earing	a Participle
nor	an Adverb
harvest	a Substantive

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SONG I.

Ver. I.

HOW	an Adverb
glorious	an Adjective
is	a Verb
our	a Pronoun
heav'nly	an Adjective
King	a Substantive
who	a Pronoun
reigns	a Verb
above	a Preposition
the	an Article
thy	a Substantive

102 APPENDIX.

how	an Adverb
shall	a Verb
a	an Article
Child	a Substantive
presume	a Verb
to	a sign of the infinitive mood
sing	a Verb
his	a Pronoun
dreadful	an Adjective
majesty	a Substantive

Ver. 2.

how	an Adverb
great	an Adjective
his	a Pronoun
power	a Substantive
is	a Verb
none	an Adverb
can	a Verb

tell

APPENDIX, 103

tell	a Verb
nor	a Conjunction
think	a Verb
how	an Adverb
large	an Adjective
his	a Pronoun
grace	a Substantive
not	an Adverb
man	a Substantive
below	a Preposition
nor	a Conjunction
Saints	a Substantive
that	a Pronoun
dwell	a Verb
on	a Preposition
high	an Adjective
before	a Proposition
his	a Pronoun
face	a Substantive

Ver.

104 APPENDIX.

Ver. 3.

Not	an Adverb
angels	a Substantive
that	a Pronoun
stand	a Verb
round	a Preposition
the	an Article
Lord	a Substantive
can	a Verb
search	a Verb
his	a Pronoun
secret	an Adjective
will	a Substantive
but	a Conjunction
they	a Pronoun
perform	a Verb
his	a Pronoun
heav'nly	an Adjective
word	a Substantive
and	a Conjunction

sing

APPENDIX. 105

sing	a Verb
his	a Pronoun
praises	a Substantive
still	an Adverb

S O N E VII.

Ver. I.

G reat	an Adjective
God	a Substantive
with	a Preposition
wonder	a Substantive
and	a Conjunction
with	a Preposition
praise	a Substantive
on	a Preposition
all	an Adjective
thy	a Pronoun
works	a Substantive
I	a Pronoun

look

106 APPENDIX.

look	a Verb
but	a Conjunction
still	an Adverb
thy	a Pronoun
wisdom	a Substantive
power	a Substantive
and	a Conjunction
grace	a Substantive
shine	a Verb
brighter	an Adjective
in	a Preposition
thy	a Pronoun
book	a Substantive

Verse 2.

The	an Article
stars	a Substantive
that	a Pronoun
in	a Preposition
their	a Pronoun

course

APPENDIX. 107

courses	a Substantive
roll	a Verb
have	a Verb
much	an Adjective
instruction	a Substantive
given	a Verb
but	a Conjunction
thy	a Pronoun
good	an Adjective
word	a Substantive
informs	a Verb
my	a Pronoun
foul	a Substantive
how	an Adverb
I	a Pronoun
may	a Verb
climb	a Verb
to	a Preposition
heaven	a Substantive

Ver.

Ver. 3.

The	an Article
fields	a Substantive
provide	a Verb
me	a Pronoun
food	a Substantive
and	a Conjunction
shew	a Verb
the	an Article
goodness	a Substantive
of	a Preposition
the	an Article
Lord	a Substantive
but	a Conjunction
fruits	a Substantive
of	a Preposition
life	a Substantive
and	a Conjunction
glory	a Substantive
grow	a Verb

APPENDIX. 109

in	a Preposition
thy	a Pronoun
most	an Adverb
holy	an Adjective
word	a Substantive

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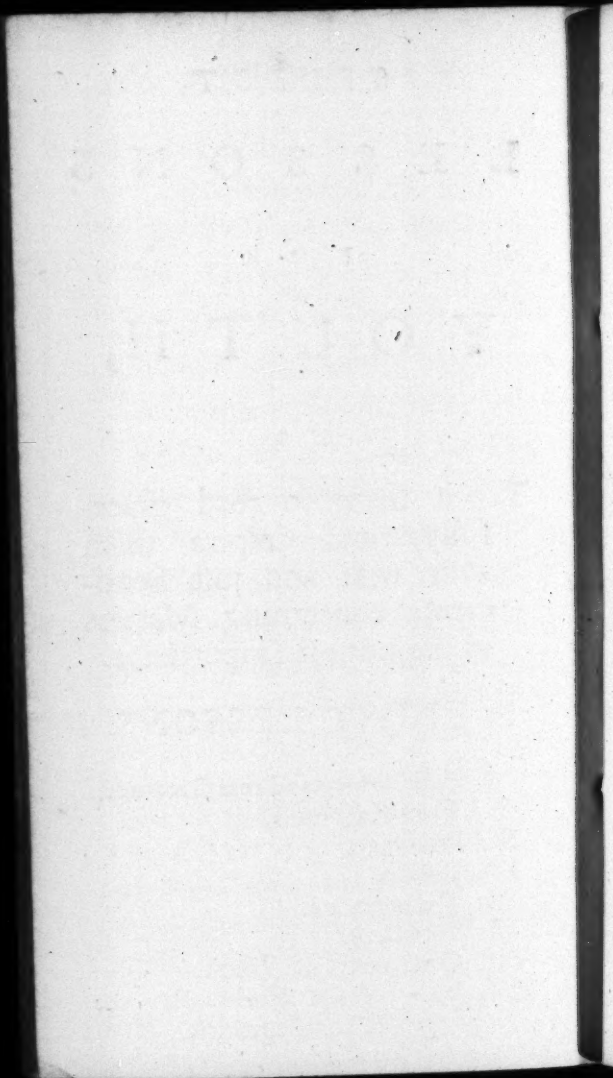
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- IV. Justice.
- V. Temperance.
- VI. Fortitude.
- VII. Ornaments of Youth.
- VIII. View of the World after the grand Conflagration.





LESSON I.

SOLID GLORY AND REAL GREATNESS.

Wherein solid Glory and real Greatness consist.

Whatever is external to a Man, whatever may be common to good and bad, does not make him truly estimable, we must judge of Men from the Heart; from thence proceed great Designs, great Actions, great Virtues. Solid Glory, which cannot be imitated by Pride, nor equalled by Pomp, resides in personal Qualifications and noble Sentiments. To be good, liberal, beneficent
and

and generous; to value Riches only for the sake of distributing them, Places of Honour for the Service of our Country, Power and Credit to be in a Condition to suppress Vice and reward Virtue; to be really good without seeking to appear so; to bear Poverty nobly, to suffer Injuries and Affronts with Patience, to stifle Resentment, and to do every good Office to an Enemy when we have it in our Power to be revenged of him; to prefer the public good to every thing; to sacrifice our Wealth, Repose, Life and Fame, if necessary, to it: these make a Man truly great and estimable.

Take away Probity from the most shining Actions, the most valuable

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valuable Qualities, and what are they but Objects of Contempt? Are the Drunkenness of Alexander, the Murder of his best Friends, his insatiable Thirst of Praise and Flattery, and his Vanity in desiring to pass for the Son of Jupiter, though he did not believe it himself; are these consistent with the Character of a great Prince! When we see Marius, and after him Sylla, shedding Torrents of Roman Blood for the Establishment of their own Power, what Regard can we pay their Victories and Triumphs?

ROLLIN's Method of Study,
Vol. III. p. 66.

LESSON

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LESSON II.

TRUE POLITENESS.

'TIS an Evenness of Soul that excludes at the same Time Insensibility, and too much Earnestness---it supposes a quick Discernment of the different Characters, Tempers, Miseries or Perfections of Man, and by a sweet Condescension adapts itself to each Man's Case; never to flatter, but always to calm the Passions.---'Tis a Kind of forgetting ones self, in order to be agreeable to others, yet in so delicate a Manner as scarce to let them perceive you are so employed---it knows how to contradict with Respect, and to please with-
out

cut sneaking or Adulation, and is equally remote from an insipid Complaisance and a low Familiarity.

RAMSAY'S Cyrus.

LESSON III.

PRUDENCE.

PRUDECE consists in judging well what is to be said, and what is to be done on every new Occasion ; when to lie still, and when to be active ; when to keep Silence, and when to speak ; what to avoid, and what to pursue ; how to act in every Difficulty ; what Means to make use of to compass such an End ; how to behave in every Circumstance

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of

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of Life and in all Companies ;
how to gain the Favour of Man-
kind, in order to promote our
own Happiness, and to do the
most Service to GOD, and the
most Good to Men, according to
that Station we possess, and those
Opportunities we enjoy.

Dr. WATTS on Education.

LESSON IV.

JUSTICE.

JUSTICE consists in an exact
and scrupulous Regard to the
Rights of others, with a delibe-
rate Purpose to preserve them on
all Occasions sacred and inviolate
---And from this fair and equi-
table Temper, performing every
necessary

necessary Act of Justice that relates to their Persons or Properties; being just to their Merits and just to their very Infirmities, by making all the Allowance in their Favour which their Circumstances require, and a good-natured and equitable Construction of particular Cases will admit of; being true to our Friendships, to our Promises and Contracts; just in our Traffic, just in our Demands, and just by observing a due Moderation and Proportion even in our Resentments.

Discourses on Social Virtue, 4to.

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LESSON V.

TEMPERANCE.

Temperance consists in guarding against such a Use of Meats and Drinks as indisposes the Body for the Service of the Soul, or robs me of my Time---or occasions an Expence beyond what my Circumstances admit---or beyond what will consist with those Liberalities to the Poor which my Relation to God and to them require---and strongly guarding against whatever has a Tendency to increase a sensual Disposition, or alienate my Soul from Converse with God, and diminish its Zeal and Activity in
his

his Service, or waste my benevolent Temper to Mankind.

Dr. DODDRIDGE's Rise
and Progress of Religion
in the Soul, Chap. 14.

LESSON VI.

FORTITUDE.

Christian Fortitude, or Courage, is a just Firmness of Soul in the Prospect of Danger in the Way of Duty. It enables us to persevere with Steadiness in the View of the greatest Discouragements and fiercest Opposition.

ACTIVE FORTITUDE is such a Temper of Soul, as enables us to attempt and venture upon any bold Act of Duty which may en-

danger our present Ease and worldly Interest, and prompts us to pursue it with a becoming Steadiness and Bravery of Mind, undaunted at every Opposition we meet with, and unterrified at all the threatening Dangers that stand in our Way.

PASSIVE FORTITUDE is such an habitual Firmness and Constancy of Soul as enables us to bear what Sufferings we fall under, without repining and inward Vexation, and without any outward Tokens of Sinking or Despondency; when we sustain heavy Sorrows or Anguish of the Flesh, without any wild or unreasonable Groanings of Nature, without Rage and unbecoming Resentment,

ment, without Tumult and Confusion of Spirit; and this should be the Temper of our Souls and Christian Conduct, whether the Sufferings which we feel arise from the immediate Hand of God, or from the Injuries and Violence of Men.

Dr. WATTS's Sermons on
Fortitude, 8vo.

LESSON VII.

THE ORNAMENTS OF YOUTH.

AMONG all the Accomplishments of Youth there is none preferable to a decent and agreeable Behaviour among Men, a modest Freedom of Speech, a soft
an

and elegant Manner of Address, a graceful and lovely Deportment, a chearful Gravity and Good-humour, with a Mind appearing ever serene under the ruffling Accidents of human Life: add to this a pleasing Solemnity and Reverence when the Discourse turns upon any thing sacred and divine, a becoming Neglect of Injuries, a Hatred of Calumny and Slander, a Habit of speaking well of others, a pleasing Benevolence and Readiness to do Good to Mankind, and special Compassion to the Miserable; with an Air and Countenance, in a natural and unaffected Manner, expressive of all these excellent Qualifications.

Dr. WATTS on Education.

LESSON

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LESSON VIII.

A VIEW OF THE WORLD AFTER THE GRAND CON- FLAGRATION.

I SHALL produce an Example of this from an English Writer *, containing a Description of our Globe, upon a Survey of it after the general Conflagration, which he represents in this strong Light. “ Such is the Vanity and transient Glory of this habitable World, by the Force of one Element breaking loose upon the rest, all the Vanities of Nature, all the Works of Art, all the Labours of Men are reduced to nothing. All that we admired and
loved

* Burnet's Theory of the Earth, Vol. II.

loved before as great and magnificent, is obliterated and vanished, and another Form and Face of Things, plain, simple, and every where the same overspreads the whole Earth.---Where are now the great Empires of the World, and their great imperial Cities? their Pillars, Trophies, and Monuments of Glory, shew me where they stood? Read the Inscription, tell me the Victor's Name; what Remains, what Impressions, what Difference or Distinction do you see in this Mass of Fire; Rome itself, eternal Rome, the great City, the Empress of the World, whose Domination or Superstition, ancient or modern, make a great Part of the History of the Earth,

Earth, what is become of her now? She laid her Foundations deep, and her Palaces were strong and sumptuous; she glorified herself, and lived deliciously, and said in her Heart, I sit a Queen, and shall see no Sorrow!—But her Hour is come, she is wiped away from the Face of the Earth, and buried in everlasting Oblivion.---But it is not Cities only and the Works of Mens Hands, the everlasting Hills, the Mountains and Rocks of the Earth are melted as Wax before the Sun, and their Place is no where to be found. Here stood the Alps, the Load of the Earth that covered many Countries, and reached their Arms from the Ocean to the Black Sea.---This huge Mass
of

of Stone is softened and dissolved, as a tender Cloud into Rain. Here stood the African Mountains, and Atlas with his Top above the Clouds.----There was frozen Caucasus, and Taurus, and Imaus, and the Mountains of Asia; and yonder, towards the North, stood the Riphean Hills cloathed in Ice and Snow; all these are vanished and dropped away as the Snow upon their Heads."---These Particulars considered separately, are all truly great and noble, and every Way suited to the Nature of the Subject; but as they are here disposed and rise in Order, they both enlarge the Idea, and heighten the Image of that grand Catastrophe.

Dr. Ward's System of Oratory.

F I N I S.